The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874. NO. 5.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	$ 3 50	$ 4 50	$ 5 50	$ 8 00	¼ col	$ 9 00	$ 18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap, Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
STER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Muses' Bower.

[Original.]

The Cottage by the Hill.

BY J. W. WELCH.

A cosy little cottage,
Beneath a mossy hill,
Oft rivets my attention,
And gloominess dispels.

Its flower-mantled threshold,
From thick festoons of green,
Looks out, in modest beauty,
Upon a charming scene.

A lovely little meadow,
A sweet-voiced pearly rill,
Increase the magic power
Of the cottage by the hill.

A blooming, fair-haired maiden
Sings gaily, in the door,
A song whose sweetness rivals
The strains of Eden's shore.

Whilst over all, the sunlight
A melting splendor throws,
And through the open portal
In brilliant torrents flows.

But right within the gateway,
Just by the garden wall,
Is seen the crowning glory;
A maple smooth and tall.

It stands, a royal monarch,
This lovely tree of trees,
And flings its streaming tresses
Triumphant to the breeze.

Methinks within this cottage
No grief should have its birth;
For, in my rude opinion,
'Tis the dearest spot on earth.

Such soul-entrancing beauty,
The darkest heart would thrill;
And stamp on it the image
Of the cottage by the hill.

The Story-Teller.

[Original.]

Three Brave Men.

BY J. W. L. S.

Pretty Barbara Ferros would not marry. Her mother was in consternation.

"Why are you so stubborn, Barbara?" she asked. "You have plenty of lovers."

"But they don't suit me," said Barbara, coolly tying her curls before the mirror.

Why not?"

"I want, when I marry, a man who is brave—equal to any emergency. If I give up my liberty, I want to be taken care of."

"Silly child! What is the matter with big Barney, the blacksmith?"

"He is big, but I never learned that he was brave."

"And you never heard that he was not. What is the matter with Ernest, the gunsmith?"

"He is placid as goat's milk."

"That is no sign he is a coward. There is little Fritz, the tanner, he is quarrelsome enough for you, surely."

"He is no bigger than a bantam cock. It is little he could do if the house was set upon by robbers.

It is not always strength that wins a fight, girl. It takes brain as well as brawn. Come, now, Barbara, give these fellows a fair trial."

Barbara turned her face before the mirror, letting down one raven tress and looping up another. "I will, mother," said she at last.

That evening Ernest, the gunsmith, knocked early at the door.. "You sent for me, Barbara," he said, going to the girl, who stood upon the hearth, coquettishly warming one pretty foot and then the other.

"Yes, Ernest," she replied, "I've been thinking of what you said the other night, when you were here."

"Well, Barbara?"

Ernest spoke quietly, but his dark blue eyes flashed, and he looked at her intently.

"I want to test you."

"How?"

"I want to see if you dare do a very disagreeable thing."

"What is it?"

"There is an old coffin up-stairs. It smells of mould. They say Reymond, the murderer, was buried in it; but the devil came for his body and left the coffin empty at the end of a week, and it was finally taken from the tomb. It is up-stairs in the room my grandfather died in, and they say grandsire does not rest easy in his grave, for some reason, though that I know nothing about. Dare you make that your bed to-night?"

Ernest laughed. "Is that all? I will do that and sleep soundly. "Why, pretty one, did you think I had weak nerves?"

"Your nerves will have good proof if you undertake it. Remember no one sleeps in that part of the house."

"I shall sleep the sounder."

"Good-night, then. I will send you a lad to show you the chamber. If you stay there all night," said the imperious Miss Barbara, "I will marry you."

"You vow it?"

"I vow it."

Ernest turned straight away and followed the lad in waiting through the dim rooms and passages, up echoing stairs, along narrow, damp ways, where rats scuttled before them, to a low chamber. The boy looked pale and scared, and evidently wanted to hurry away, but Ernest made him wait until he took a survey of the room by the aid of his lamp. It was very large, and full of recesses, with high windows in them, which were barred across. He remembered that old Grandsire Ferros had been insane for several years before his death, so that this precaution had been necessary for the safety of himself and others. In the centre of the room stood the coffin; beside it was placed a chair. The room was otherwise quite empty. Ernest stretched himself in the coffin "Be kind enough to tell Miss Barbara that it's a good fit," said he. The boy went out and shut the door, leaving the gunsmith alone in the dark. Meanwhile Barbara was talking with the blacksmith in the keeping-room. "Barney," said she, pulling her hands away from his grasp, when he would have kissed her, "I've a test to put you to before I give you my answer. There is a corpse lying in the chamber where my grandsire died, in the untenanted wing of the house. If you dare to sit with it all night, and let nothing drive you away from your post, you will not ask me to marry you in vain."

"You give me a light and a bottle of wine and a book to read?"

"Nothing."

"Are these all the conditions you can offer me?"

"All. And if you get frightened, you need never look me in the face again."

"I'll take them, then."

So Barney was conducted to his post by the lad, who had been instructed in the secret, and whose voluntary stare at Ernest's placid face as it lay in the coffin was interpreted by Barney to be the natural awe of a corpse. He took his seat, and the boy left him alone with the darkness and the rats and the coffin. Soon after, young Fritz, the tanner, arrived, flattered and hopeful from the fact that Barbara had sent for him.

"Have you changed your mind, Barbara?" he asked.

"No; and I shall not until I know that you can do a really brave thing."

"What shall it be? I swear to satisfy you, Barbara."

"I have a proposal to make you. My plan requires skill as well as courage."

"Tell me."

"Well, in this house is a man watching by a corpse. He has sworn not to leave his post until morning. If you can make him do it, I shall be satisfied that you are as smart and as brave as I require a husband to be."

"Why, nothing is so easy," exclaimed Fritz. I can scare him away. Furnish me with a sheet, show me the room, and go to your rest, Barbara. You will find me at the post in the morning."

Barbara did as he required, and saw the tanner step blithely away to his task. It was then nearly twelve o'clock, and she sought her own chamber. Barney had been sitting at his vigil, and so far all had been well. The night seemed very long for he had no means of counting the time. At times a thrill went through him, for it seemed to him as if he could hear low suppressed breathing, not far away; but he persuaded himself that it was the wind blowing through the crevices of the old house. Still it was very lonely and not at all cheerful.

The face in the coffin gleamed whiter through the darkness. The rats squealed as if famine was upon them and they smelled flesh. The thought made him shudder. He got up and walked about, but something made a slight noise, as if somebody was behind him, and he put his chair with the back against the wall and sat down again. He had been hard at work all day, and, in spite of everything, he grew sleepy. Finally he nodded and snored.

Suddenly it seemed as if somebody had touched him. He awoke with a start but saw nobody near, though in the centre of the room stood a white figure. "Curse you, get out of this!" he exclaimed, in a fright, using the very first words that came to his tongue. The figure held up its right arm and slowly approached him. He started to his feet. The spectre came nearer, pressing him in the corner.

"The devil take you," cried Barney, in his great extremity.

Involuntarily he stepped back. Still the figure advanced, coming nearer and nearer and extending both arms. The hair started upon Barney's head; he grew desperate, and, as the gleaming arms would have touched him, he fell upon the ghost like a whirlwind, tearing off the sheet, thumping and pounding, beating and kicking, more and more enraged at the resistance he met, which told him the truth.

As the reader knows, he was big and Fritz was little, and while pummelling the little tanner unmercifully, and Fritz was trying to lunge at Barney's stomach, to take the wind out of him, both plunging and kicking like horses, they were petrified by hearing a voice cry :

"Take one of your size, big Barney!"

Looking around they saw the corpse sitting up in the coffin. This was too much. They released each other and sprang for the door. They never knew how they got out, but they ran home in haste, panting like stags.

It was Barbara herself who came and opened the door upon Ernest, the next morning.

"It's very early; one more little nap," said he, turning over in the coffin.

So she married him, and though she sent Fritz and Barney invitations to the wedding, they did not appear. If they discovered the trick they kept the knowledge to themselves, and never faced Barbara's laughing eyes again.

Reading for the Million.

A Remarkable Duel.

THE SECRETARY-BIRD AND THE SNAKE.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Africa was one day descending a mountain. Slowly and cautiously he trod; for not only was the mountain very steep, but every now and then some gliding creature appeared and vanished again among the roots and herbage. It might be lizard bright and quick as a flash, or it might be one of the poisonous serpents with which that country abounds, and to tread on which was almost certain death. Now he held on to a branch while gaining safe footing below; now he leaped on to a projecting ledge of rock; now clung to a root; yet everywhere stopping to observe what was beneath and around him, and gathering treasures as he went. Heavily laden was he, besides—with a musket slung over his shoulder, a butterfly-net in his hand, and a knapsack and cases, and numberless things that go to make up the trappings of a naturalists, hung about his waist. Hands and eyes were alike busy, where nature had also been busy, lavishing on every inch of space some strange and wonderous thing worth studying and preserving. Exquisite heaths or other plants must be stowed away in his tin box, then a splendid insect was entrapped, or a bird was brought down.

Thus engaged, the traveler was a long time clambering down the mountain, unmindful also of whither his rambles were leading him, when, chancing to look below, he found he was descending into a moist, boggy spot, which he knew would be the very place for the poisonous snakes he was so anxious to avoid, and to escape which would now require his utmost vigilance. Suddenly his attention was attracted by a large bird standing on a flat, sandy part of the bog, and whose actions were unaccountably strange, its movements being as rapid and eccentric as if it were going through gymnastic exercises out there in the savage desert. Quick jumps and steps with its long legs, then a succession of bends and bows, did this strange bird make; then a whirl or a sudden leap back, or a turn in the air. Wings and feet are equally active yet, with the exception of these singular antics. It remained always on the same mound of sand, upon which, at that distance, the man could distinguish no other object likely to occasion such evolutions. The bird was not a turkey, though about the size of one, nor a stork, nor a crane, nor a vulture, though in some respects slightly resembling these. Could it have been picking up insects? The traveler's curiosity was keenly excited. Descending with as much speed as possible, and approaching quietly so as to observe without disturbing the proceedings, he now saw that the bird had a very singular crest formed of long feathers, like quill pens at the back of his head, sometimes raised and striking straight out, as pens do when lawyer's clerks put them behind their ears. Then, by this peculiar crest, the gentleman knew that it was a bird of which he had often heard, but which he had never seen. "The secretary-bird!" he said to himself, smiling with satisfaction at this good opportunity for observing its habits. And now it was easy to perceive that this remarkable bird was fighting a duel with one of the deadly serpents of that climate, and a fierce and terrible duel it was, equal skill, vigilance and activity being displayed on both sides. The serpent, with its jaws extended and its poisonous fangs ready for the fatal bite, reared its terrible head, swollen with rage and venom, darting out its forked tongue and glaring with its fiery eyes, while for a moment the bird stood at bay. Then, with one of its large, strong wings spread out before its breast exactly like a shield, it, with its other wing, dealt a blow at the raised head of the foe which struck it to the ground. Quick as lightning was the blow, and quick as lightning the dash which the snake again made at his assailant, though only to expend its venom on the feathers of the wing spread out to shield the breast. Watching its opportunity the bird, with another sudden movement, sprang upon the foe, this time to give it a kick and prick and wound it with its talons; then seizing it with its bill, it tossed it into the air. For a few moments the reptile lay stunned and powerless, while its assailant stalked warily around, anticipating its slightest movement, for the cunning of the serpent and the swiftness of its gliding motions rendered it an equal match for its large and more powerful antagonist. Finding its advantage, the bird now cautiously approached, and again with its wing swept the snake off the ground and tossed it into the air. More bruised and feeble after each fall, the deadly snake at length grew wearied and disabled, till the bird, now feeling itself secure from a stroke of the poison fangs leaped upon its neck and held it to the ground, while with one blow from its falcon-like bill, it spilt open its skull, and ended this extraordinary duel by gobbling its enemy up.

Migrations of a Norway Rat.

The Popular Science Monthly says: The lemming multiplies so rapidly that in the course of ten or twelve seasons food becomes scarce, and, on the approach of some winter when the food question has become one of life and death, the overstocked market is relieved by an expedient unparalled in its nature among four-footed animals. This singular little creature is so local in its habits that, unless under the circumstances we are about to relate, it never leaves the mountain regions to establish itself on the plains where food is more abundant. The inhuman suggestion of a modern writer, that our paupers should be packed into a rotten ships, which should be sent out to sea and scuttled, is something like the method adopted by the lemmings themselves to avert the famine that threatens to annihilate the entire species. When the time for the settlement of question of partial extermination for the benefit of the race, or total extermination by starvation, can no longer be delayed, they assemble in countless thousands in some of the mountain valleys leading into the plains, and, the vast army of martyrs being selected, they pour across the country in a straight line, a living stream often exceeding a mile in length and many yards in breadth, devouring every green thing in their line of march, the country which they have passed looking as if it had been ploughed, or burned with fire. They march principally by night and in the morning, resting during the day, but never seek to settle in any particular locality, however abundant food may be in it, for their final destination is the distant sea, and nothing animate or inanimate, if it can be surmounted, retards the straight onward tide of their advance.

When the reindeer gets enveloped in the living stream they will not even go round its limbs, but bites its legs until in its agony and terror it plunges madly about crushing them to death in hundreds and even killing them with his teeth. If a man attempts to stem the living torrent they leap upon his legs, and if he lay about him with a stick they seize it with their teeth and hold on to it with such determined pertinacity that he may swing it round his head rapidly without compelling them to loosen their hold. If a corn or hay rack be in their way they eat through it, and on arriving at the smooth face of a rock they pass round it, forming up in close column again on the other side. Lakes, however broad, are boldly entered, and the passage attempted, and rivers, however deep and rapid, are forded, impediments in the water being as boldly faced as those on shore. They have been known to pass over a boat and to climb on to the deck of a ship, passing without stop or stay into the water on the farther side.

Cloth and Paper Imitations of Leather.

An invention, recently patented by Mr. Henry A. Clark, of Boston, Mass., furnishes a material which will be advantageously used in several branches of industry, particularly in book-binding. By a peculiar process, paper and cloth combined, or either of these materials separately, are prepared so that in many cases they may be advantageously used as a substitute for leather, particularly where leather is now employed as a covering or lining for other materials, as in book-binding, manufacture of trunks, etc. Not only is the color and appearance of leather given to the material, but it is rendered, for all practical purposes, proof against injury from water, perspiration or moisture.

The process is an ingenious and interesting one. The cloth or paper is first covered, upon one or both its surfaces with lithographic ink, corresponding in color to the color of the leather intended to be imitated. The lithographic ink is applied to the surface of a stone, and the material to be prepared is placed upon the stone, and subjected to the ordinary transfer operation of a liteographic press. The material being then removed from the stone, and the inky surface allowed to dry, a coat of shellac, varnish, or other suitable waterproof material, is applied to both sides, which completes the process. A superior article may be made by supplying a series of coats of lithographic ink one after another, waiting for each successive coat to dry. In this way morocco or sheep skin, either green or blue, black or red, may be almost perfectly imitated in external appearance, and the product will be for many purposes almost as durable as the leather imitated.

Dimity Dips.

Mrs. M. E. Peale owns 173,065 acres of land in California.

The only daughter of Stonewall Jackson is at school in Charlotte, N. C.

A fashionable young lady in Boston demands $400 pin money per month.

A young Hindoo bride from Madras is the lioness of London social circles.

A Maine woman sued a saloon-keeper for "the loss of her husband's society."

A girl in Bedford, Pa., wants to wrestle with any man for the championship of the State.

A tender-hearted wife at Scranton sold her false hair to buy her husband a silver-headed cane.

A Vicksburg girl went crazy because her father wouldn't let her appear in the "Black Crook."

An evangelical Lutheran feminine college and normal school is to be established at Springfield, Illinois.

A young lady in Boston has worked the twelve apostles in worsted and sold them for enough to buy an organ.

Miss Mary Charlton, of Chicago, has been elected Third Assistant Clerk of the Illinois legislature, with a salary of $6 a day.

Woodhull has been lecturing in Wisconsin, and she has got so that she can dodge a frozen potato nine times out of ten.

The ladies of Havre are about to erect a colossal statue of the Virgin, to commemorate the escape of that city from Prussian invasion.

The diamonds and point lace worn by Mrs. Benj. Wood recently at a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum ball were valued at $140,000.

A Brooklyn woman has just unraveled a case which the detectives vainly worked on for six months. Her eyes hadn't been blinded with greenbacks.

Eugenie, it is said, is getting old very fast, and, worse still, is getting stout. Fate has dealt harshly with her for some time back; but these are the unkindest cuts of all.

Mrs. Sarah A. Davis, the Boston fur kleptomaniac, says that she is in the habit of taking twenty grains of opium at a dose, and when under its effects does not know what she is doing.

Artificial or natural flowers fastened to the muff, carried by the fashionable *demoiselle* of the period, is quite the correct thing, providing, however, the muff is of cloth or velvet—*not* fur.

"Take a wing," gushed a pompous upstart, extending his bent arm to a sensible lady at the close of the prayer meeting. "Not of a gander," she quietly replied, and walked home with her mother.

Mrs. Laura Fair's law affairs having been finally settled, fortune smiles upon her in the form of a third husband, and a profit of $75,000 in Ophir stocks. But she still carries that little Derringer.

When Major Pauline Cushman arrived in San Francisco, lately, she wanted to lecture, but couldn't afford to advertise, so she just cowhided a man in public, and is now one of the pearls of the platform.

A weighty Tennessee family was recently represented by an ethereal girl of twenty-seven years who weighs 752 pounds avordupois, and her fragile brother of eighteen who only weighs 583 pounds.

Tipkins aroused his wife from a sound sleep the other night, saying he had seen a ghost in the shape of an ass. "Oh, let me sleep," was the reply of the irate dame, "and don't be frightened at your own shadow."

A modern philosopher thinks it is a mistake to suppose women have stronger attachments than men. A man is often attached to an old hat; but he asks, "who ever heard of a woman being attached to an old bonnet?

A young lady from Georgetown came to the city the other day to have her picture taken. When the artist showed her the "proof," and asked her how she liked it, she placidly remarked that he "put too darned much mouth on it to suit her."

A lady in Sullivan, Illinois, was recently granted a divorce from her husband, with forty acres of land as alimony. The same afternoon her former husband applied for a marriage license, and in the evening was married in the street on horseback, to the lady of his second choice.

The most fickle of her sex lives in Oakland, California. When about to be married she insisted that the ceremony should be performed in French, and a postponement was had until the next day. A French minister was then on hand, and she thereupon refused to be married at all.

A lady writes to the Grand Rapids, Michigan, *Eagle*, offering to furnish "somestorys" for the paper and says in a postscript: "N. b i can send you sum poems to, sum real pretty verses if you dissire that i writ myself, for i can writ poems as well as storys." The editor was gallant enough to decline the proffered throes of genius, on the ground of poverty superinduced by the panic.

A sensation was made New Year's Day by a Boston lady, who received calls with her sister up town, and appeared in a black velvet robe trimmed with jewels and precious stones at one time the property of the Empress Eugenie. The ladies are said to have received under a bower of roses (as Mr. Townsend did a few years ago), and at intervals during the day and evening there was music by a full band stationed in the dining-room.

Gail Hamilton is a great believer in pedigree. A child, she thinks, is a sort of mosaic, made up of the traits of his ancestors. "He gets, for instance, brightness from his mother, deception from his father, a furious temper from his uncle, self-restraint from his aunt," &c. So far as the parents are concerned, physiological laws establish the correctness of this. But we fail to see how, in any well regulated family, a similiar influence on the part of uncles and aunts can be exerted.

Some nine years ago, an American young lady, Miss Lee, married the old German Prince Frederic, of Holstein-Noer, who once upon a time aspired to the supreme rule of Schleswig-Holstein. Her husband died a year after the marriage, and now our fair countrywoman has celebrated her engagement with the Count of Waldersee, one of the adjutants of the German Emperor, and there is considerable excitement in the court circles of Berlin.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Kansas City has five miles of metropolitan telegraph.

General McClellan and family are in Palermo, Italy.

Music in the St. Louis schools cost $28,000 a year.

Caleb Cushing intends leaving for Madrid early in February.

The health of King Lunallilo, of Honolulu, is reported much improved.

Los Angels county, California, raised 25,000 pounds of tobacco last year.

The Fairview House, at Petrolia, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday.

A number of German residents in Lenuka, Fejee Islands, were recently ill-used by 1,200 natives.

Agnes Ethel is enjoying a protracted honeymoon at a Paris paradise looking out on the Tuileries.

Higoshi Fushima No Mya is the name of the Mikado's nephew, which is pretty good for high.

It is said that a cousin of Castelar's, bearing the same name, is a herder on a ranche in New Mexico.

The total wealth of Maine, valued on a cash basis, is $242,808,688, an increase of $17,985,828, since 1870.

The total deposits in the British Postoffice Savings Banks, since they were established, have been $320,000,000.

One hundred and four winters have frosted the venerable head of Mrs. Polly Bickford, of North Wakefield, N. H.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill providing for the registration of all births, marriages and deaths in that State.

The British Queen held a council at Osborne and issued a proclamation ordering the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Gen. Butler will await the President's message on Louisiana affairs before introducing the bill for a new election in that State.

St. Louis now sits on twenty square miles of territory, but a charter is pending by which she will stretch herself over 42½ square miles.

Mr. Nolen, Secretary of the Irish Amnesty Association, announces his intention of contesting the election of Gladstone in Greenwich.

A dispute has arisen between the natives of Nalawa and Dameran, Fejee Islands, resulting in a collision in which several lives were lost.

The report of Major Plimby to Postmaster James, of New York city, shows that the business of the money order department last year amounted to $32,515,146.

It is understood that physicians of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities have combined to secure the bodies of the Siamese Twins at any price for an autopsy.

The dwelling house of Asa Ballutt, at St. Petersburg, was burnt to the ground on Friday evening. Nothing was saved, the females barely escaping in their night clothes.

The first female school director elected under the New Constitution is Mrs. Frederick Fairlamb, of Media, who was recently elected to fill the position of a retiring director.

Mr. Conrad Smith, of Butler Pa., the *Herald* of that place informs us, is the possessor of a scap of bees that swarmed on the 4th ult. This is the first instance of bees swarming in January, on record.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the Chaplain of the Senate, recently prayed that God would make "this Congress as the Sanhedrim 'o the Jew," but the telegraph reported it as the "Sacred Ram of the Jew."

During a fight in Meadville on Friday evening last, a man named Drave was badly cut by Jim Fahey. Dravo now lies in a critical condition, and Fahey is in jail awaiting the result of the injuries inflicted.

Two dwelling houses at Red Hot, Crawford county, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last, with all their contents, the families occupying the same not being able to save any part of their goods.

A spark from a smoke stack fell into a small pool of oil near the pump house of Vandergrift & Forman, at Karns City, on Saturday last, and in a few moments the place was in flames. The pump house was entirely destroyed.

It is a little singular that from the class of 1837 in Yale College there should be three persons whose names have been connected with the Chief Justiceship. They were William M. Evarts, Edward S. Pierepont and Morrison R. Waite.

Old fashioned New England suppers are among the social amusements of the winter in Lorain county, Ohio. The ladies dress in the costume of Revolutionary times, and the refreshments consist of pork, beans, brown bread and such like, eaten from old pewter plates.

A singular horse accident occurred at Attleboro', Mass., recently. Two fast horses attached to sleighs met each other, head to head. Both fell stunned, and one of them, valued at $1,000, was so paralyzed in the hind quarters that it was necessary to kill him.

A rather strange coincidence is the fact that, at about the hour when Madame Parepa-Rosa's spirit left her body, in London, her great rival, Nilsson, in Chicago, was warbling the notes of "Don Glovanni," in which the dying woman made her last appearance before the public.

The State of Michigan has inaugurated prison reform with a gusto. In the State's institutions the convicts cross-striped garments are to be abolished; prisoners will be educated, and when finally discharged each man will receive a suit of clothes, $10 in cash, and such money as he may have earned by overwork.

The Rev. John V. Lewis, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Washington, surprised his congregation, on Sunday, by preaching a sermon in favor of a union of the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal Churches. He also spoke favorably of the movement headed by Bishop Cummins.

The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature adopted a joint resolution, that the representatives in Congress from that State now absent from their seats are respectfully but firmly requested to return to their posts and discharge their duty to their constituents by supporting the civil rights bill now pending.

The Jokers' Budget.

Judging by Appearances.

A good story is told by a Yankee editor, in illustration of the folly of judging from appearances. A person, dressed in a suit of homespun clothes, stepped into a house in Boston on some business, where several ladies were assembled in an inner room. One of the company remarked in a low tone that a countryman was in waiting, and agreed to have some fun. The following dialogue ensued :

"You're from the country, I suppose?"

"Yes, I'm from the country."

"Well, sir, what do you think of the city?"

"It's got a tarnal sight of houses in it."

"I expect there's a great many ladies where you come from?"

"Oh, yes, a woundy sight! just for all the world like them," pointing to the ladies.

"And you are quite a beau among them, no doubt?"

"Yes, I beaus 'em to meetin' and about."

"Maybe the gentleman will take a glass of wine?" said one of the company.

"I thankee; don't care if I do."

"But you must drink a toast."

"I eats toast what aunt Debby makes, but as to drinkin', I never seed the like."

What was the surprise of the company to hear the stranger speak as follows :

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every other blessing the earth can afford, and I advise you to bear in mind that we are often deceived in appearance. You mistook me by my dress for a country booby; I, from the same cause, thought these men were gentleman. The deception was mutual. I wish you good day."

A Dutch Demperence Lekshure.

Don't look of dot lager when it bin ret, when it var given poorty much goler in dot bier glass una when he vas movin all rite; for of her lasht he sting like von pumlebee, unt pites like a newfountiant bull-dorg.—No trunken feller don't got by dot kintom von heafen in. Who got droubles? Who gots fights? Who got blue eyes und ret noses? Gess vonce. Vell, I dold yer.—Dem fellers vat hanks arount of dem licker-gin mills, und tainken mixet trinks, like hot Thomas und Jeremier, for insdance, don't it?

Uf yer don't tought more von yer sefenteen viles und von chiltren und ter kettin trunk, it vash petter yer kone teat, py kracious.

Don't yer bin ashamet mit yerself uf yer vas gomin home on a gouble o'glock in der mornin dime, unt don't could fint der geyholes?

Den ven yer vas dryin pooty mutch how ter pool dem poots of mit ein tood-prush, und glean dem poots of mit a jack poot—don't yer bin trunk den? Aint it? I vas bin a leetle horse, so I don't could rite no more lekshur.

Who dreats to lager nexht.

In the good old days when flogging was considered a means of grace, and anniversary processions, picnics, and Christmas trees were in the very distant future, a boy was asked by his Sunday school teacher :

"John, how many Gods are there?"

"Two."

(Sternly)—"How many?"

"Three, sir."

"John, how many Gods are there?"

"Four, sir."

At five the flogging commenced and continued, while John rose rapidly, and by regular progression, to ten. Beyond ten he refused to go, and was finally sent home.

As he "dragged his slow length along," he met a boy on his way to the same school.

"Going to that Sunday school?"

"Yes."

"You are, are you? Well, how many Gods are there?"

"One," stoutly answered the boy.

"One," chuckled John; "go on, my boy. Go up there with your one God, and a good time you'll have of it. I had ten, and they flogged me nearly to death."

Two Irishmen engaged in peddling packages of linen bought an old mule to aid in carrying the bundles. Each would ride awhile or "ride and tie," as the saying is. One day the Irishman who was on foot got close to the heels of his muleship, when he received a kick on one of his shins. To be revenged he picked up a stone, and hurled it at the mule, but by accident struck his companion on the back of the head. Seeing what he had done, he stopped, and began to groan and rub his shin. The man on the mule turned and asked, "What's the matter?" "The cratur's kicked me," was the reply. "Be jabbers," said the other, "he's did that same to me on the back of my head."

THE following dialogue between a high-falutin lawyer and plain witness is a good hit at the fashion of using big crooked words :

"Did the defendant knock the plaintiff down with malice pretense?"

"No, sir; he knocked him down with a flat-iron."

You misunderstand me, my friend; I wish to know whether he attacked him with any intent?"

"O, no, sir, it was outside the tent."

"No, no; I wish to know if it was a preconcerted affair?"

"No, sir; it was not a free concert affair, it was at a circus."

THE chief partner of an energetic mercantile firm happened to be staying over night at a famous hotel in London whilst traveling on business; and in the morning the "boots," on going his round, tapped at his bedroom door and called out, "are you up, sir?" To which the business man replied, having just awoke from a sound sleep, and evidently fancying he was somewhere else, "No, no, by Jove—steady at former quotations."

WHILE on the Peninsula during the war, an officer came across a private belonging to one of the most predatory companies of the Irish brigade, with the lifeless bodies of a goose and a hen, tied together by the legs, dangling from his musket. "Where did you steal those, you rascal?" "Faith, I was marching along with Color-Sergeant Maguire, and the goose—bad cess to it—came out and hissed the American flag." "But the hen, sir; how about her?" "The hen, bless ye, was in bad company, and laying eggs for the ribbels."

THEY celebrated the landing of the Pilgrims in Wisconsin. It is firmly believed in Milwaukee that the Pilgrims originally landed at that place with a cargo of lager beer.

Around the Fireside.

A Gentle Word.

A gentle word is never lost,
Oh! never then refuse them;
It cheers the heart when sorrow lest
And lulls the cares that bruise one,
It scatters sunshine o'er our way,
It turns our thorns to roses;
It changes dreary night to day,
And hope and peace discloses.

A gentle word is never lost—
The fallen brothers need it:
How easy said, how small the cost,
What joy and comfort speed it!
Then drive the shadow from thy brow;
A smile can well replace it;
The voice is music when we speak
With gentle words to grace it.

Our Nearness to Heaven.

The apostle appeals to the Christians at Rome to be faithful in service and submissive to their trials, by reminding them that their salvation was nearer than when they first believed and entered upon the new life. It is an appeal that not often influences us as it should, or as it would if we prayerfully meditated upon it.

The nearness of final, complete salvation in heaven is adopted to animate and comfort the heart under its varied burdens of trials and sorrow. Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but in the heaviest pressure of them there is hope of deliverance, of final entire exemption from them, and of surpassing gracious reward in that land where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

"Now is our salvation nearer" than when we entered upon the new life. This is a comfortable truth. Even "now" many of our appointed trials are actually over and done with forever. They are now fewer than when we first encountered them. Soon the very last one of all will remain.

Surely we should not faint with such a prospect of the termination of all our troubles. We strive for a glorious prize. So far from being dispirited, every new trial should be met with cheerfulness, because there is one less to encounter. Every victory gives new strength and added skill; every success makes the burden lighter, the foe less formidable, and the conquest easier; and we are thus the more prepared for the final struggle and the victor's triumph.

We are nearer to the prize. If we were told that the very last trial had come, how should we be braced to meet it, and especially if we were assured of success! We have that assurance. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith," in the infinite merits of the Lord Jesus.—Our armor is of heavenly temper, and the Captain of our salvation is with us, the joy of the Lord is our strength. When we come to the closing conflict "the last enemy shall be destroyed;" death shall have no sting

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 4, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

LOCAL OPTION.

A correspondent from Harrisburg to one of the leading daily newspapers, published in Pittsburgh, said a few days ago, in a communication, that the greatest contest in the Legislature of our State, during the present session, would be over the repeal of the law known familiarly as the "Local Option" act.

Without entering into an argument for or against temperance, or the propriety, or impropriety, of the old license system; we unhesitating say, that the Local Option act is the fairest way of settling the temperance question. It is in full accord with our republican system—giving to the majority the right to rule. There cannot be a plausible argument made against the expressed voice of the majority of the voters in a county, settling the question whether licenses shall or shall not be granted to sell liquor, as well as to choose their county officers and vote generally.

One of the reasons urged for the repeal of the law is that there was not a fair expression of the voice of the people in the counties that voted down license, because there was not a full vote polled. For the same reason the friends of the law have a right to say that there was not a fair expression of the voice of the people in the counties that voted in favor of license.—The only fair rule is that those who vote have a right to govern, and those who neglect to vote are estopped from complaining, because they neglected a plain duty as well as waived their right to express their opinions on an important issue.

But another fair proposition, with regard to those not voting at an election, is the presumption that they who do not vote are perfectly satisfied with the result of the issue. The same rule is established in all deliberative bodies and societies that those not voting are considered as having voted with the majority.

The New Constitution was recently adopted by 145,150 majority, though at an election where not more than one half of the voters went to the polls, yet no one pretends to say that this was not a spontaneous out-burst of the popular will.

At the elections in the different counties on the Local Option issue, the aggregate vote was much larger than on the vote for and against the new Constitution. To prove this, we ask a careful study of a few figures, and will prove our allegation by making a comparison of the official vote on Local Option and on the new Constitution, in our senatorial district—the 22d, composed of Centre, Juniata, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties—and this comparison holds good throughout the State. Centre county cast 3,001 votes against license, and 1,563 for license, aggregating 4,564; in the same county, 2,911 votes were cast for the Constitution, and 1,077 against it, aggregating 3,988. The majority against license was 1,438, and for the Constitution 1,834. Juniata county cast 1,451 votes against license, and 672 for license, aggregating 2,123; in the same county 931 votes were cast for the Constitution, and 639 against it, aggregating 1,570. The majority against license was 779; for the Constitution, 292. Huntingdon county cast 2,429 votes against license, and 1,259 for license, aggregating 3,688; in the same county, 2,468 votes were cast for the Constitution and 494 against it, aggregating 2,962. The majority against license 1,170; majority for the Constitution 1,-974. Mifflin county cast 1,623 votes against license, and 746 for license, aggregating 2,369; in the same county 1,599 votes were cast for the Constitution and 376 against it, aggregating 1,975. The majority against license was 877; majority for the Constitution 1,223.

The aggregate vote on the license issue in the district is 12,744, and the majority in the district against license is 4,264, every county giving a majority against the granting of license. The aggregate vote on the new constitution, in the district, is 10,495, and the majority for it in the district is 5,923, every county giving a majority for it.

This expression of the people on the Constitution may stand for ages—it must stand until the people, by vote, change it. Why then should not the voice of the people in these counties, stand as the law for three years on the question of license or no license, and until the people reverse their decision at the polls? The counties that voted for license will not be injured by permitting the counties that voted against license trying the experiment for three years. The friends of temperance, in the counties that voted for license, are not asking to have a vote again, until the three years expire, and we think the friends of the license system should accept the result of the issue in the counties that voted down license and not ask the Legislature to repeal the law and thus thwart the expressed will of the majority of the people. We ask a fair trial of the law. We voted for three years, and ask a trial for that length of time.

We don't want to be choked off with the inadequate trial of only nine months. It is not true that the law is a failure. It is being rigorously enforced, and the violators of it are being brought to justice. Let the people have a fair trial for three years, and the result will be a glorious one for the cause of temperance. The liquor men have made a combined effort to make the law appear odious during the few months it has been in operation, but they cannot hold out against the strong arm of the law; they must and will succumb.

☞ The Democratic Nominating Convention, of Philadelphia, met on last Wednesday, and refused to make a nomination and recommended Reform McClure for the position of Mayor. That extremely honest gentleman has assented and everything is lovely! Forney is full of it.

☞ The English elections, which have just be held, the Conservatives have made considerable gains.

☞ An Association that might as well be dissolved—The State Editorial Association. It is decidedly more ornamental than useful. We have to see the first good thing come out of it yet. The majority appears to be made up of the same class of impracticables that usually control the State Temperance Associations. On a motion to dissolve we vote, *Aye!*

☞ Mr. Speer had a bad case of contested election, from West Virginia, in the House, the other day, which completely staggered him, and when he was through he was carried off to a sofa. The case was calculated to stagger a better man than Speer.

☞ Ex Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, fell dead, while arguing a case, before the Supreme Court, on Wednesday last, in Philadelphia.

☞ The death of David Livingston, the Great African Explorer, is confirmed. There is some discrepancy in regard to when it occurred.

Our New York Letter.

The Chief Justice—Blackwell's Island and Tweed Labor—The New Religious Movement.

NEW YORK, *January* 31, 1874.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The appointment of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, to the Chief Justiceship, meets with favor at the hands of the best citizens of New York. True, the average New Yorker would have been better pleased had some man better known, or rather more widely known, been selected; but as Mr. Waite came to them heavily endorsed, they accepted him gladly. Anybody but Cushing. Speaking about "well-known," the New Yorker means by that, well-known in New York. A man who is well-known in New York is esteemed by New Yorkers as capable of doing anything, and as fit for any position under the stars. I heard an amusing colloquy between an Ohio man, who had had "the mere local reputation" of Mr. Waite thrown at him till he was tired of it, by one of these metropolitan gentleman.

"Who would you have had?" asked the Ohio man.

"Why, Pierrepont, of course."

"Oh, my dear sir," said the Ohio man, "he wouldn't have answered at all. He is something of a lawyer; but, my dear sir, *his is a mere local reputation. In Xenia, where I live, he is comparatively unknown. He* wouldn't do."

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

There is a narrow strip of land, dropped into the waters of the East River, and running upward about two miles, from opposite the foot of Fiftieth street, which has been brought into unusual prominence of late from its having become the residence of the Ex-Boss, Wm. Marcy Tweed. Devoted entirely to the Institutions of the Department of Charities and Correction, it contains a population of over seven thousand souls—and such souls! From Lunney on one end of the island, through all the forms of crime and pauperism and disease, to Small Pox on the other, it is a mine of study for the sociologists, and a place of grave interest to all.

The northern point of the island juts into the boiling tides of Hell-Gate, and bears a fine light-house, newly constructed by the labor of the convicts in the Penitentiary. Near this is a singular structure—Fort Maxsey—the work of an old man, who for some forty years has been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, and who, for all this length of time, moved by the same delusion, has toiled and toiled, building and re-building, with the belief that the defence of the city depends upon his works. Every board washed ashore by the current, every scrap of iron or stone he can pick up, all the paint and nails which the small sums given him by visitors can buy, is utilized, and the product, with its wooden guns, its moat and drawbridge, and what not, is a wonder of patient, coherent work and reasoning, from an insane conviction. Near by are the buildings of the Lunatic Asylum, with some twelve hundred inmates; among them many, the peculiarity of whose delusions readers them especially interesting. These delusions are for the most part pleasant ones—dreams of exalted power unbounded wealth, matchless beauty.—You will see in that building a woman of, perhaps, forty-five, who claims to be the mother of God. She was, twenty years ago, the most prominent of the teachers of New York. Now, she tells you gravely of her visit to heaven last evening, and of what she saw and did there, and she presents you with diamonds, which are glass, obtained from the coal-scuttle. Another believes himself to be the Emperor of the world, and is decorated with stars and garters, cut from his bed-quilt. He turns around three times at each sentence, and tells you the exact way in which each country of the globe came into the possession of his family and himself. Then there is a tall, fine looking man, who—perfectly rational on all other subjects—thinks that he is our Saviour, and refuses to water his garden because if his Father, God, wished it watered he would send rain, and to interfere would be disobedience on his part.

Further down the island comes the Work-House, filled with drunkards, vagrants, street-walkers; and further still the Alms-House for the aged, blind, decrepid. One department of this institution is the Incurable Hospital, occupied by old men and women, paralytics, and sufferers from incurable disease. More than one has come here to end a life which has endured already from more than a century, and all have exceeded the allotted three score and ten.

Next is the penitentiary, with its 900 cells, all full, and its distinguished guest, Boss Tweed, performing resignedly and quietly the menial duties of hospital-orderly. What an episode in the political annals of New York! Wm. M. Tweed, who ruled us all, who gave and took away, whose statue was to decorate our public squares, brought up a felon on the very boat which had so often borne him and his retainers of the Americus Club as distinguished visitors to the island, tumbled into the bath-tub by a man whom he had himself appointed, shaved, cropped, clothed in stripes and cast into a cell six feet by four! There is a funny side to this as to everything else. Upon the card which hangs over Tweed's bed, like those of the other convicts, his occupation is given as "statesman,"—an unintended satire.

But I have dwelt too long upon the institutions of this island. They are admirably managed, and, for a wonder honestly managed.—Dr. A. E. Macdonald, a man of not more than thirty-eight, is the chief of staff in the hospitals, and to him the credit for the perfection of the management is entirely due. He is devoted to his profession, and both in medicine and surgery ranks with the ablest and best in the country. He is a man of wonderful attainments, which, combined with great executive ability, makes him emphatically the man for the place.

LABOR IN THE CITY.

On Friday last another attempt was made by the foreign agitators to bring about a conflict between labor and capital. A meeting was to have been held in the City Hall Park, but it was not held. The real laborers were too busy and the agitators could do nothing without them. The times are undeniably hard, but there is, nevertheless, labor for every man who will work. And to show the groundlessness of the movement the Commissioners of Emigration have offered to pay the fares of a large number of the idle, able-bodied immigrants to parts down South, where labor is in demand.

These foreigners will keep on disturbing things till one of these fine days they will raise a native-American party that will amount to something. The Communists and Internationalists in Europe have grievances; here they have none; and the laborers of New York feel that all these disturbers are making unnecessary trouble.

THE WEATHER AND STEETS

in New York is of a style that has never been seen here before. January 24th was as mild, warm, and balmy as was ever known in any May. Windows were universally open, and in the middle of the day fires were allowed to go out. It is fortunate that the depression in labor is accompanied with weather so mild.—The poor appreciate weather that admits of a cutting down of expenses. But what a condition this warm weather leaves the streets in! New York pays $100,000 per month for street-cleaning, which is never done. The average citizen hails the advent of cold weather, for the filth is frozen up; but this season, it is all in a state of fearful liquidity. The streets run filth in rivers, and, if this weather should continue, an epidemic of some sort may be reasonably expected.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

The clergymen of the various Evangelical Churches of the city have determined to begin in February an united effort in the way of a revival of religious feeling, in the hope that will spread all over the country. Daily prayer-meetings are to be held, nightly meetings for preaching in the churches and all the available halls; street preachers are to be set at work in the open air; printed matter is to be used persistently, and the advertising columns of the daily papers are to be utilized, to awaken the masses to a deeper feeling in Religion. The various Christian associations join in the movement, the object of which is to crush out the growing tendency to loose living, and the wickedness which is becoming fashionable. It is a singular fact that

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

has signified its willingness to join in the movement. The priests of that denomination admit that some such movement is necessary to rescue their people from the growing influence of rum and dissipation generally. Dissipation is the first thing to attack, and the teachers of all denominations feel the necessity of a movement upon it. The movement will, doubtless, be a great success here, and will of course, spread. The year 1874 will be memorable as a year of great religious fervor.

PIETRO.

News and Notes from Washington.

Opening of Corcoran's Art Gallery—The "Louise Home"—Doings in Congress—Effects of a Comma—National Educational Convention—Society, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1874.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

W. W. Corcoran has made a valuable contribution to the attractions of the city in the Gallery of Art opened to the public on the 19th of January. The building was erected previous to the war, and was occupied by the government during the years of the rebellion. It was designed and erected for the purposes to which it is now devoted, and is admirably arranged, in all the details of the interior, as an art depository. The building is very large. The walls are effaced with brick, with brown sandstone edgings. It stands on the north side of Louisiana Avenue, directly opposite the War Department. The main central hall is occupied with paintings, selected at great cost in Europe, to which Mr. Corcoran has added his own private collection, and presented the whole, including the building, to the city. During the two weeks the gallery has been opened the rooms have been literally crowded, and the general verdict of those capable of expressing a correct opinion is that the collection, as a whole, is of a very high order. The rooms devoted to statuary have not yet received the most valuable contributions of art selected, many of them not having arrived yet from Europe. From to-day the exhibition will be free to the public each alternate day, as a permanent arrangement, and on the intermediate days an entrance charge of twenty-five cents will be charged.

THE "LOUISE HOME."

In this connection it is due to the liberality of Mr. Corcoran to say that his public spirit is not confined to the Art Gallery. Since the close of the war he has erected a magnificent building, and furnished it throughout as a "Home" for aged women. It is in successful operation and is nearly filled. It is named after his deceased daughter.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Louisiana question has occupied a portion of the time; but large attention is given to the leading questions of finance and retrenchment. Among the bills signed during the week were, the act providing for the busts of the late Chief Justices Roger Brooke Taney and of Salmon Portland Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court Room of the United States. Also the act to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and an act authorizing coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries.

THE EFFECTS OF A COMMA.

The importance of careful Congressional punctuation was strongly illustrated yesterday at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, where it was shown that a comma in one place was worth $2,000 000. In the tariff bill which went into effect August 1, 1872, it will be remembered that the free list was extended by the addition of several hundred articles. Among the number added was "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," for the purpose of propagation and cultivation. In engrossing the bill, or in the process of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after "fruit," and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The custom officers, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duties on fruit until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill to remove the comma, in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872. The amount of tax illegally collected is not far from $2,000,000.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

One of the features of the week in Washington was a very full convention of School Superintendents and educators from all parts of the country. The meetings of the convention were held in the hall of the District Legislature, and, as spectators, their deliberations were listened to by the President and other distinguished gentlemen. On the first day after organization, the members of the convention took a recess and proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion, assembling in the East Room. The President soon afterward made his appearance, when Gen. Eaton introduced Mr. J. H. Binford, of Virginia, president of the convention, who said the members of the convention had called to pay him their respects, and to assure him of their support in all measures which might tend to promote the interests of education in the United States.

The President said:—"I am very glad to meet the gentlemen who are engaged in so worthy a cause as that of education, and one upon which depends so intimately the stability of republics particularly. I believe that republics can only stand upon the education and enlightenment of the people."

The members of the convention were then individually introduced to the President by Gen. Eaton. Several of them expressed their thanks to the President for the attention which he gave the subject of education in his last annual message, and said they regarded that as an evidence of the deep interest he takes in the promotion of education among the people.

Among the prominent objects of the Convention was an effort to secure greater uniformity in the systems of education throughout the country; reach the youth not yet under instruction, and to give more attention to securing correct statistical information upon the condition, &c., of the schools throughout the country, to be published and distributed from year to year by the Bureau of Education at Washington. The meeting together of so many school superintendents, professors and teachers cannot be otherwise than productive of excellent results.

SOCIETY, &C.

The fashionables are now in the zenith of the gay season in Washington. The mild temperature of the weather is favorable, which, together with a clear sky and moonlight nights, tends largely to increase the attendance at receptions, sociables, evening parties, &c.

N. H. P.

Letter from Harrisburg.

The Election Bill—The Senate—Taxation of Colleges—Salaries of Judges—Taxing Corporations—Secretary of Internal Affairs and Lieut. Governor—Enlargement of the Capitol Buildings—Notes.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1874.

THE ELECTION BILL A LAW AT LAST.

The election bill has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now in the hands of the Governor, who has probably signed it by this time, unless the searching eye of Attorney General Dimmick has discovered something of an unconstitutional character in it. A variety of amendments were made to the bill by the House; the numerical order of its sections was transposed and a number of new sections added. The House amendments were concurred in by the Senate *in toto*. Amendments were contemplated by the Senate, but the necessity of the immediate passage of the bill prevented them from being presented.—During the consideration of this bill in the House a number of lively fights ensued. One offered by Mr. Wolfe, of Union, modifying the provisions of the bill in respect to the power of the minority Inspector, was bitterly opposed by Mr. Brockway, (Dem.,) who indulged to some extent in *argumentum ad hominem*, insinuating that gentlemen members of the Upper House were present upon the floor manipulating the bill. Mr. Wolfe indignantly refuted these insinuations. This little spat was sufficient to draw party lines very close, and resulted in the adoption of the amendment.—Mr. Brockway thex assumed the *role* of martyr and moved to amend by striking out the word "minority" wherever it appeared in the bill. Had the Republican members of the House seen fit to take him at his word and adopt his amendment, Mr. Brockway might have been placed in no very enviable position before his party. This is the first bill which has passed the Legislature under the new constitution.

THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee is hard at work on Rutan's Apportionment bill. A strong feeling is manifested in favor of dividing Philadelphia into districts electing three or four representatives. The simple district plan does not meet with favor. The apportionment of Philadelphia will not be determined until after the February election.

TAXATION OF COLLEGES.

The question of taxing colleges is now pending in the Senate Finance Committee.—The new constitution prohibits the Legislature from exempting any but charitable institutions from taxation. Senator Graham presented a memorial from professors and officers of colleges, holding charters from this Commonwealth, holding that institutions of this character are charitable and should therefore be exempt from taxation. A delegation from the various colleges in the State will appear before the Finance Committee next week, when, in all probability, the question, whether colleges are paupers or not, will be decided.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

A delegation of Philadelpoia lawyers appeared before a joint committee of the two Houses, on last Wednesday, and the question of the salaries of Supreme and Common Pleas judges was discussed. The delegation was of the opinion that $10,000 a year would be a proper salary for Supreme Judge. The general committee, of the House, on Constitutional Reform, discussed the same question on Thursday night, and fixed the salary of Justice of the Supreme Court at $9,000; of the Associate Judges at $8,000; of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny at $7,000, and of other Common Pleas Judges in the State at $5,000.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Myer has introduced into the House a bill regulating taxation on corporations. The bill requires that all corporations doing business in the State shall be regulated in the Auditor General's office. They are bound to apprise that officer of their place of business, capital paid in, and names of officers, under a penalty of $500 fine. Taxation of this kind pays the State yearly a large revenue, amounting last year to nearly a million and a half of dollars.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Mr. Newmyer has offered in the House, bills providing for the election, terms of office and salaries of a Lieutenant Governor and a Secretary of Internal Affairs. According to the provisions of the bill, these officers are to be elected every four years, and are to receive a salary of $3,000 per year.

CHANGE OF VENUE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. Little, of Wyoming, has read in place a bill giving the Courts of this Commonwealth power to change the *venue* in criminal cases where popular excitement renders a fair trial impossible, and in civil cases for the same cause, and where the subject matter of controversy is situate in another county, and the parties and witnesses, or a majority of them, reside therein.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. Cross has introduced a bill asking for a committee to designate what additions to the old capitol buildings will be necessary to accommodate the increased membership.

NOTES.

The State printing for the next three years has been awarded to B. F. Meyers & Co., of the *Patriot*.

Moody and Ballentine, charged with the murder of Behm, were found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will be sentenced next week.

The second trial of George O. Evans, the war claim embezzler, is now progressing before Judge Pearson, and is exciting a great deal of interest. Mr. Evans is under arrest at his rooms in the Lochiel Hotel.

Madame Janausheck, the renowned German *tragedienne*, appears in the Grand Opera House in this city, next week. MAT.

Special Notices.

CUT THIS OUT.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.

July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

Oct.15,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

WHY! WHY! WHY!

Is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS patronized by our best citizens?

BECAUSE

It is reliable in all cases.
It is not a rum drink.
It has been tested thirty years.
It is recommended by physicians.
It is recommended by clergymen.
It is recommended by lawyers.
It is recommended by all who use it.
It will cure Liver Complaint.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Jaundice.
It will cure Marasmus.
It will cure Habitual Constipation.
It will cure Sick Headache.
It will strengthen the Debilitated.
It will tone up the Nerves
It will give a good appetite.
It will assist Digestion.
It will cure all diseases arising from diseased or debilitated digestive organs. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia.

June11,1873ow7mos.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

July12,1873-1y.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,

Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.

Nov.5,1873-6mos.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, comb ined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

July23-4t.

Wanted to be Heard From.

If anybody has used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh and has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him in the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will here of something to his or her advantage, as the Doctor is in *earnest* when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, and is perfectly able to pay it if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascertain upon inquiry. The thorough course of treatment refered to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche which is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith in which ulcers exist and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy, which should always be used warm, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken earnestly as constitutional treatment, without which few cases can be cured as the disease is always constitutional and must be treated accordingly. This treatment has no unpleasant features about it, and has the advantage of never driving the disease to the lungs as there is danger of doing by the use of strong, irritating snuffs or poisonous solutions.

PLAIN FACTS.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 13th, 1873.

A year ago I had a bad cough from the Catarrh which had got in my throat. I tried a good many things but got nothing to do me any good until I used your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They cured me in three months for which I am very thankful.

AMOS FISHER.

☞ Such horrid feelings as I experience no one could imagine. I feel despondent, as though something awful was going to happen. Use SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if you would avoid such feelings.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

New To-Day.

FOR RENT.

A comfortable Dwelling House, on Penn street, in Huntingdon. Terms reasonable. Apply to K. ALLEN LOVELL.

Feb.4-3t.

FOR SALE.

A Brick House and Lot on 7th street, six rooms in house, a good cellar, a frame wash house, cistern, and best well of water in town. Lot is 50x150 feet, has a good stable for five head of horses conveniently built. Inquire of

Feb.4-2mos, M. M. LOGAN.

AN EXCELLENT NEW STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The undersigned will rent his New Store Room, on the corner of Fourteenth and Washington streets, for a general Variety and Provision Store. Possession given on the first of April.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH.

Feb.4-3t.

FOR SALE.

That desirable Lot No. 123, containing 50 feet front and 150 feet deep situate on Mifflin street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets West Huntingdon. Apply to the undersigned

W. BUCHANAN,
PHILIP BROWN,
E. F. KEEVER,
Committee St. James E. Lutheran Church.

Feb.4-4t.

[Estate of Matthew Truman, dec'd.]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Trustee, will expose to sale, at the residence of John Benson, on the premises, in Tod township, county aforesaid,

On Thursday, February 26, 1874,

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, late of Matthew Truman, deceased:

All that certain Tract of Land, known as "The Benson Farm," situate in Tod township, in said county, bounded on the north by the Mansion Farm of the late Matthew Truman, on the east by lands of John Griffith, on the south by lands of Jacob Fisher's heirs, and on the west by Broad Top Mountain, containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a good and comfortable two-story DWELLING HOUSE, A NEW, COMMODIOUS BANK BARN, and all other necessary outbuildings, with a well of good water near the house. About 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is well covered with good Chestnut and Rock Oak timber. This property is situate about four miles north-east of Broad Top City, and is only two-and-a-half miles from the East Broad Top Railroad at Cook's Mills. There is a GOOD ORCHARD on the farm, containing many different kinds of choice apple trees, which yield, very regularly, the finest varieties of fruit.

Also, all that certain tract of land, situate on Broad Top, in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of A. Clark, Joseph Higgins, and others, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. About 20 or 30 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is well covered with Chestnut and Rock Oak timber. This tract of land is near the Coal Fields of Broad Top, and is believed to contain valuable deposits of ORE AND COAL.

Persons desiring information in regard to either of these properties, can apply in person or by letter to the undersigned Trustee, at Cassville, Pa., or to his Attorneys, LOVELL & MUSSER, at Huntingdon, Pa.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

D. CLARKSON, Trustee.

Feb. 4, 1874.-tz.

THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH.

TRIBUNE EXTRA NO. 9,
(Now Ready)
CONTAINS SIX LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY
By Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

I. The Sun.
II. The Sun's Family of Planets.
III. Comets and Meteors.
IV. The Moon.
V. Wonders of the Star Depths.
VI. Birth and Growth of the Solar System.

The Extra also contains lectures delivered at the Anderson School on Penikese Island, but never before published,

By Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ.

I. First Lessons to the Anderson School.
II. The Art of Teaching.
III. The Best Books to Study.
IV. Classification in Natural History.
V. Glacial History of the Continent.
VI. Notable Words on Various Topics.

The Proctor-Agassiz Extra takes the number and place in the *The Tribune* Extra Series of the "Credit Mobilier" Extra, and will hereafter be substituted for that in the "Library for One Dollar," unless otherwise ordered. Price, postpaid, to any address in the United States, 10 cents; twenty copies to one address, $1 50.

☞ The Series of 14 Tribune Extras, now published, by mail to any address in the United States for One Dollar. Circulars giving details of *The Tribune* Extras free. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe for *The Weekly Tribune*. Single copies, one year, $2; Thirty copies to one address, $1 each, and extra copy to the getter-up of the club. Specimen copies free. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Feb.4-1t.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL.

Only $2.00 a year.

New To-Day.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased, at Sheriff's sale, the following articles, viz: One cook and 1 parlor stove, 45 yards of carpet, 2 sets of chairs, 2 beds and bedding, 1 dining table, 1 side table, 1 centre table, 1 dresser, 1 set of carpenter tools, 1 clock, 1 looking glass, and the remainder of the household and kitchen furniture, late the property of Thos. Boring, of West Huntingdon, which I have left in Mrs. Boring's possession for the present. LUDEN DEAN.

Feb. 4, 1874-3t

FOR SALE.

A few shares of Stock (from one to twenty) in the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association at par and paid 10 per cent. last year. Inquire of M. M. LOGAN.

Feb.4-4t.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES DUE the County at the settlement with the Auditors for the year 1873.

TOWNSHIPS	YR.	COLLECTORS.	CO. TAX.	S. TAX.	MIL.
Shirley	1869	Benj. Davis	$660 79	$	$
Broad Top	1870	S. G. Miller	92 54	9 17	13 50
Juniata		Peter Snyder	3 53		
Springfield		J. F. Ramsey	178 32	20 82	2 50
Carbon	1871	John Canty	287 10	9 83	35 70
Huntingdon		G. Miller	309 26		
Lincoln		E. Brumbaugh	12 09	21 67	14 00
Mount Union		Peter M. Bare	26 31	8 72	
Penn		C. Fouse	505 35	66 22	32 85
Shirley		S. Isenburg		64 74	
Warriorsmark		W. Addleman	201 20	67 31	9 00
Brady	1872	J. K. Metz	50 57	1 18	2 05
Broad Top		S. G. Miller	27 76	84	4 50
Carbon		John Canty	114 26	11 67	18 00
Coalmont		Levi Evans	42 11	65	7 50
Jackson		J. L. M'Ilwain	13 09	16 63	11 00
Morris		J. S. Lytle	31 12	4 68	7 50
Brady	1873	George Eby	173 07	1 07	
Barree		T. Stewart	293 87	12 96	
Broad Top		J. Mountain	17 67	67	
Cass		Henry Taylor	182 72	1 57	
Cassville		A. W. Evans	22 68	3 21	
Carbon		John Canty	165 46	66	
Coalmont		G. Reisterer	55 06	90	
Dublin		*J. E. Harper	50 32	3 87	
Franklin		*J. M. Leech	534 94	12 42	
Henderson		*Jesse Henry	49 80	6 50	
Huntingdon		†J. O. Murray	17 81	9 76	
Jackson		J. L. M'Ilwain	199 19	15 31	
Morris		P. Tippery	157 26	6 46	
Mapleton		A. W. Swoope	47 69	10	

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 4, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention—Home-made and Stolen.

A busy hive of industry—The Huntingdon car works.

Our advertising columns present a healthy appearance.

New buildings are springing up in all directions in the west end.

Mitchell, of the Castilian Garden, is prepared to do a heavy ice trade during the coming heated term.

One of our imps of darkness, has been confined to the house, for a couple of days, with a pain in his epigastram.

Dr. Isaac Guss has been appointed post master at Cassville, *vice* J. P. Heaton removed. This an excellent appointment.

Mr. Fremont Morrison, of Oneida township, while skating a week or two ago, fell upon the ice and broke his collar bone.

There was a *Lion* in Beavertown during the late protracted meeting held at that place.—He was not very dangerous, however.

Henry Hawn, of Juniata township, froze one of his feet so badly that Dr. D. P. Miller was obliged to amputate a couple of his toes.

The sub-committee, to investigate the Cassville matter, is expected to sit here early next week. Then we will see what we will hear.

The Pierce case figures up well in the Alms House statement. So much for too much whisky. This is only one of the many less expensive cases.

The County Statement, published elsewhere, shows a less amount of money due Huntingdon county than for any previous year, perhaps, in a decade.

Beavertown has a little chap who started to school, two months ago, without knowing his letters, and now he can spell pretty well in three syllables. Good teaching has done it.

We are solemnly informed, by a Beavertown, correspondent, that a certain person, in that locality, uses too much bear's oil when he goes among the ladies. Can this be possible?

We have just cased several fonts of new and beautiful job type. We have the most complete job office of any inland town in the State, and our work is unsurpassed in beauty and cheapness.

Some of the oil, from one of the tanks being repaired at the car works, which had run down along the railroad, was set on fire by a passing engine, one day last week, and burned furiously.

"Washy," infant son of Mr. Nelson Stowder, of this place, while sitting at the stove, fell forward upon it and badly burned one of his hands and his head. The little sufferer is rapidly recovering.

Thomas Picket, of this place, running on a freight train, while leaning out of a caboose car, near the coal wharf, on Thursday last, was struck by the caboose of a backing train and seriously injured.

J. Irvin Steel, esq., editor of the Ashland *Advocate*, dropped in to see us on Saturday last. He looks bad, having been indisposed for several months. We wish him a speedy return of good health.

The widow of the late General William A. Petriken, and mother of our townsman, Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, and Hon. H. W. Petriken, member of assembly from Lycoming county, died at Muncy on the 28th ult.

George E. Taylor is teaching school, this winter, at Beavertown, and he is said to be very successful. The people appear to be very much pleased with him. Good, industrious teachers are always favorites.

Revs. Zahnizer and Dole changed pulpits on last Sunday. These little courtesies, between ministers, give congregations a fine opportunity of ascertaining how the views of the respective clergymen accord upon leading social questions.

We neglected to state, last week, that Jno. G. Stewart, esq., had resigned the position of Jury Commissioner, and that the Court had appointed George Leas, esq., of Shirleysburg, to the position. Mr. Leas will make an excellent Commissioner.

Mr. James R. Kenny, of Altoona, a conductor on a freight train, was struck, by the Mail train east, at Coal Siding, below this place, on Thursday last, while engaged in coupling cars, and severely injured. He was conveyed to Altoona by the Mail west.

On Saturday, the 24th ult., they had a shooting-match, at Beavertown, for a fifteen dollar heifer, and a few smaller articles. The shortest string, out of three shots, in a distance of sixty yards, was to carry off the prize. Mr. David Loug drove off the heifer on a string of one eighth of an inch. Who can beat this?

About a month ago a man, in the neighborhood of Newburg, missed a steer, and he had three young men arrested for stealing it, and had two or three houses searched for the beef. The young men were taken before a justice of the peace and proved themselves innocent.—Rumor says, that a few days ago, he found his beef in his own cellar.

Jacob Zuilius, of West Huntingdon, had his nose badly broken, on Saturday last, by a piece of timber. Some parties were in the act of handling the timber and threw it upon something which caused one end to fly up and strike him in the face. It made our friend Jacob look as if he had been in a regular pitched battle. We expect him to be all right in a few days.

Some wretched editor, without the fear of everlasting brimstone before his eyes, has gotten off the following: "Lives there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, 'I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer? Yes, there are some who know full well, who never such a tale could tell, but they, I fear, will go to—well, the place where there's no winter.'"

Persons who hold lots, in West Huntingdon, on mere speculation, waiting for their neighbors to make them valuable, ought to be compelled, by the borough authorities, to keep up good sidewalks. It they will do nothing to improve the town they ought not to be allowed to reap all the advantages of their neighbors' improvements, without doing something towards giving these kind neighbors decent walks to and from their homes.

We publish the Alms House statement this week. It is one of the most intelligible statements that we have ever examined. No one can read it without seeing exactly where the money has gone. We must accord George W. Whittaker, esq., the intelligent clerk, credit for having met the demands of the public with an exhibit that cannot fail to be satisfactory, in point of information. We have no doubt that many of our readers will object to the totals, but they are quite another thing.

Mr. David Rupert, of Henderson township, met with a serious accident, a few days ago, under singular circumstances. For some time past Mr. Rupert has been suffering from rheumatism, and his wife thought to improve his health by rubbing the afflicted parts with alcohol. At the time of the accident she was engaged in rubbing his back, and by some means the fluid was ignited, and in a twinkle his back was a sheet of flame, and before the fire could be extinguished he was severely burned, from the effects of which he is still suffering.

About 9:30 o'clock, on Thursday morning last, while Mr. Luden Long, an employee of the new car works, was in the inside of an oil tank, containing about six inches of oil, for the purpose of holding a sledge to perfect a rivet. As the hot rivet was handed in it ignited the gas and caused an explosion, sending a small portion of the tank through the roof and scattering things generally. The tank was, as soon as possible, run out upon the switch-table and Mr. Long taken from it somewhat burned, but not seriously injured. He was removed to his home where he is rapidly recovering.

The Bellefonte *Republican*, in its account of the recent shooting of Mr. Ettle on an up train, between this place and Petersburg, says: "He was well-off of this world's goods, having accumulated quite a fortune. He was forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and large family. Deceased was formerly a wholesale liquor dealer, and it is said that lately, owing to the local option law, in several counties, his trade has greatly fallen off. This seemed to have set him to brooding, and got him under the impression that he would soon be bankrupt, and this is asserted as the cause of the rash act. Mr. Ettle was highly esteemed, and it is said that he has left a written statement giving the reasons for committing the deed."

A correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: "All the men belonging to John Whitehead's mines are perfect gentlemen, but they are 'down on' a certain newspaper hailing from Pittsburgh, claiming to be the laboring man's friend. These liberal men have been defrauded out of a large sum of money by the editor of this Pittsburgh paper, who taxed them two dollars each, sent them a few copies of the paper and then quit. I pity the editor, or his representative, if ever caught around Dudley, or Broad Top City. Humbugs do not flourish long among these miners." If these laboring men had subscribed for the Huntingdon JOURNAL they would be receiving a weekly blessing, instead of having to do such fearful cussin'. Take the JOURNAL, its the poor man's advocate.

The Rev. Hunter, of the Baptist Church, a most excellent gentleman, in company with his family, was invited out to an oyster supper, at the residence of one of his members, and immediately after the Reverend gentleman had left his domicil, the members of his church and other neighbors assembled, in great force, with baskets, bundles, innumerable packages, sacks, and the good people only know what all, and made an assault upon the house, and after repeated efforts succeeded in effecting an entrance, and deposited their luggage. The good man was then informed that a large party had arrived at his residence and that a wedding was, no doubt, on the tapis.—He hurried home to find his house crowded and himself the most completely surprised man we have ever seen. The party spent the evening very pleasantly, and retired, at an early hour, with the blessings of the family.

Pat O'Brien to Dennis O'Rafferty.

BY J. L. A.

I am so proud about ye, Dennis,
I jist tould Biddy tother day,
Ye're jist as good as G. D. Prentis—
That's in ye're good ould Irish way.

But what d'ye think the folks are sayin?
"It's not yersilf that writes in troth,
It's another man yer afther payin
To git them up and write them off."

But faith, ye're writin makes them vanty;
Me burley fisht could bate them all,
I know ye write thim in ye're shanty,
And no one nigh ye but the wall.

Now, Dennis, whin ye git this lether
Ye'll know 'twas Pat that wrote the same;
An shure I could'nt write it bether—
Me arm was jist so sore an lame.

Would ye be askin what is ailin?
I dug a drain for Johnny Shmall,
And iver since me arm is failin—
Meself can hardly write at all.

Begorra, Dennis, where is Biddy,
Ye made so much ado about?
I'm thinkin that ye have her wid ye,
To cook and clane ye're shanty out.

TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—Permit me to call your attention to a new and valuable mode of millstone dress, of which I am the inventor and patentee. First patent, 1858, and second, July 18th, 1865, claims the application of the diamond in any required form for dressing a millstone. Reference—to the Patent Office Reports—also, to many persons who are using my dress. John G. Isett, Spruee Creek, Pa.; Cresswell & Son, Petersburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; Diggins & Flenner, Broad Top City, Pa.: Esquire Cook & Son, near Broad Top, on Trough Creek; Lindsey & Bro., Tyrone, Pa., and a number such as Haseltine, Lake & Co., No. 8 Southampton Buildings, London, England, &c.

I have appointed as my legal attorneys to sell my diamond dress in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, as legal as if it were sold by me, and sign my name to all deeds legally, WILLIAM A. PARK, of Saltillo, Pa., and WILLIAM CRUM, of same place, who are my true agents for the sales.

GABRIEL NATCHER, *Patentee*,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Attest: C. L. MCCARTHY.

☞ No Right good unless accompanied by the Deed of G. Natcher. All infringements will be promptly prosecuted.

I have used a diamond for 36 years for cutting glass, and it is still good. Mr. Natcher uses them to cut millstones. They are good.

I am yours, PHILIP SPAHN.

SALTILLO, Pa., Jan. 21, 1873.

Permit me to say I have used a diamond for cutting glass since 1843, and it still remains good. Mr. Natcher uses the diamond for dressing millstones, and I consider this a valuable invention for that purpose.

Respectfully, WM. A. ANDERSON.

Refer to Esquire COOK & SON, DIGGINS & CO., Broad Top; R. L. GREEN, Saltillo, and all who use the diamond.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Jan. 31, 1873	8,717
Same time last year	7,743
Increase for week	974
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	31,016
Same date last year	38,445
Increase for year 1873	7429

SALE BILLS.—The sale bill season will soon open, and we would remind our readers that we have the largest assortment of display type and cuts in the county, and one of the best job printers in the State. If you want a handsome illustrated sale bill, leave your order at the JOURNAL office. tf.

BRACELETS STOLEN.—Two sets of bracelets, one a chain set and the other bands, were stolen from the residence of Mrs. Emma J. Nolf, since the 1st of January. Any person giving any information in regard to their whereabouts will be remunerated.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a distiller in a county where the issuing of license is prohibited by the local option law has no right to sell the liquor manufactured by him.

THE SILSBY MINSTREL TROUPE will exhibit, in Yenter's Hall, on the evenings of the 19th, 20th, and 21st of February, for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society. [j28-4t

THE cheapest and best place to buy your Groceries, is at Massey's 603 Washington st. All goods are fresh and warranted to give satisfaction. jan.14-4t*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM "SCREECH OWL BEND."

"SCREECH OWL BEND," Feb. 2, 1874.

MR. DURBOROW—*Dear Sir:*—Having very recently learned that my name had been suggested to you, as the author of certain editorial articles which have appeared recently in the *Globe*, I would hereby avail myself of this opportunity of making public my disavowal of the same. I do not know, nor care to know, who your informant is, further than that he is no friend of mine, and the consciousness that his story was malicious in its intention; but as I am not ambitious for any notoriety in that direction, having already, during my editorial experience, received what I conceived to be my full share of abuse, and being now desirous, as a private citizen, to live at peace with my neighbors, and "the rest of mankind," I would simply say to the author of this suggestion, that if he, in the same capacity, will attend to his own business I will try to attend to mine, which, in the end, may be better for us both.

If it be any satisfaction to any person, or to the public, to know that I have never had part or lot in the unfortunate political and personal contest now waged between the different papers, they are quite welcome to the information, as I have no desire to receive any credit for what does not belong to me, or to incur ill will and censure where it can be avoided. Yours, very truly,

R. MCDIVITT.

WHAT MEN NEED WIVES FOR.

It is not to sweep the house, to make the beds, to darn the socks, nor cook meals chiefly, that a man wants a wife. If this were all, hired help could do it cheaper than a wife of the present day. If this were all, when a young man calls upon a young lady, with a view to matrimony, he might be sent to the pantry to taste the bread and cakes, the work of her hands; he might inspect the needlework and bed-making, or put a broom in her hands and he might thus witness her proficiency. It is true that these things are highly important and the wise young man will quickly look after them. But what the young man wants with a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man is told by the voice of nature, that he should have a companion to cheer him as he travels these desolate and lonely paths. Some times misfortunes overtake him; he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him on every hand and he needs one to stand by and sympathize and encourage him. He has many hard battles to fight with poverty, many hard encounters with sin, and, consequently many discouragements. He wants a companion, so that when he puts his arm around her and presses his lips to hers, he can feel that he has something to live for. She ought to help him to bear up against trials and disappointments, with loving words and sweet smiles and cheery counsel. Thus encouraged he will pass through the storms and conflicts of life and come out more than conquerer. A man needs a woman's love; his heart yearns for it, nor will the love of a mother or sister supply the need. Yet many seek for nothing further than succes in housework, and to a sordid man, this may be enough, but to a man of fine feelings vastly more is wanted.

McKENZIE.

Mapleton, Jan. 31, 1874

FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

WILLIAMSBURG, Blair Co., Pa.,
January 23, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—The new depot at Williamsburg is about completed. A few nights ago Mr. McRea, the engineer, gave the citizens the privilege to have a hop in it. There were about thirty-five ladies. The greater part of them came in from different places. The whole number of persons did not exceed one hundred. The ladies were all rather handsome; a few very pretty; most of them dressed in black, which always makes a lady look interesting. All did their best in dancing, and smiled their sweetest and best. Will Kennedy and Wilson Greenland, of your place, were in attendance and in their glory. There were four musicians and one caller. The music was very good, if they had left the outlandish noise away. Of course there was no per-son *drunk*. Williamsburg is a very temperate place. A short time ago the ladies went to all the saloons and requested the saloon keepers to sell no cider, and that at this time there is none in town. Any person coming to this place will be obliged to bring his drink along or have a severe dry spell.

At 12 o'clock the party retired to the Widow Paterson's for supper, where everything passed off splendidly. While at supper, Mr. David Fay took care of the depot and the fires. Some of the carpenters were not invited to the hop, and while the company was at supper they nailed up the doors; and when the party returned they tried to get in, but Mr. Fay informed them that they were nailed out. The party got a sledge-hammer and burst the door open, and the ball went on until the cars started for Hollidaysburg, at about 5 o'clock in the morning. SPECTATOR.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D., Editor. All matter pertaining to this department, should be addressed to P. O. Box 12, Huntingdon, Pa.

History of the Granger Movement, or the Farmer's War Against Monopolies. Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmer, against the extortions of the Railroad Companies. With a history of the Rise and Progress of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, its objects, present condition, and prospects. By Edward Winslow Martin, (National Publishing Company: Philadelphia.) Sold only by Subscription. Agents wanted.

When we state that the farmers of the United States, are the most cruelly oppressed class of our whole country, we but express what must have been evident, long ago, to every earnest, thinking mind. To be convinced that such is the case, one need but "go west," beyond Chicago, to Iowa, where the finest corn in the world is raised, and then burned for fuel, because the Railroad Monopolies will not carry it to market without exacting the enormous tariff, which compels the farmer to give from three to three and a half car loads of this product of his toil, to have one car load carried to market; and this rule is applied not only to corn but to all manner of farm produce and stock, the "middlemen" absorbing all the profits, leaving the producer a mere pittance. A modified system of tariffs is applied to every part of our land, of boasted liberty, until the burdens that are fastened upon the people by the reckless and unscrupulous curse of the great Railroad Monopolies can be endured no longer, and the Grange movement—the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry—has been organized to unite the agricultural interests of the whole country, and plead the cause of the farmer upon whose weal or woe, depends in a great measure, the prosperity of the entire nation.

Industry has become conscious of its function; and the producers all over the land are organizing to demand a recogniton of their rights, and the establishment of their industrial liberty. When the political liberty of the people was curtailed, they organized the revolution of 1776, and their political slavery was removed and Liberty and Independence secured. To-day the producers of our country's wealth find themselves greatly dependent upon their industrial rulers for the pittance of their productions which they are enabled to control: and as this industrial serfdom is founded upon legislative measures, by the same measures must its freedom be conquered, and the great industrial army, conscious of its wrongs, is rising in its might and will present a solid front to the Monopolists, demand its accomplishment, and relief from their influences, which have debauched and demoralized the Courts and Legislatures; have bribed and taken into their pay high public officials; have robbed the nation of territory sufficient to constitute an empire; have flooded the land with worthless stocks and other in-securities; have set at defiance the laws of the land, and have trampled upon individual and public rights and liberties, and not satisfied with the ruin they have wrought, they propose to ask of the National Legislature still greater privileges and means of oppressing the people.

The work before us abounds in the most startling disclosures, and gives a history of all these wrongs and the means now being brought to bear against these grasping corporations, which have been controlling the whole country, and giving us so much trouble. It is a book of more than ordinary interest at this time, and must command a large sale.

The Outlaw's Daughter; or, Adventures in the South; by Emmerson Bennett. (Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.) For sale by J. C. Blair. Price—12 mo. cloth, $1.50.

This is the initial volume of the first complete, uniform edition, in book form, of the works of this popular author, announced by the above named publishers. The volume before us is handsomely gotten up, and promises well for the forthcoming volumes of the set. Mr. Bennett was one of the serial writers who arose to fame in the early days of the *New York Ledger*, and became known to the public by his "Prairie Flower." His writings are too well known to all English-speaking peoples, who have everywhere shown such full appreciation of his vivid discriptions of American frontier life, to need commendation now. They are full of incidents, and stirring adventures, and contain a mine of valuable information, relating, principally, however, to the scenery, people and customs of Southern Border Life, now either passing or passed away, and rapidly becoming matters of tradition. If for no other reason, his stories deserve to live in book form; but they have merit sufficient to preserve them, and commend them to public favor, and insure for the series a large sale.

The Nursery is a monthly magazine for younger readers, published by John L. Shorey in Boston, at $1.50 per year: and if it were to cost several times that amount, we do not see how any parent, having children to amuse or educate, could afford to deprive them of the pleasure and profit to be derived from its monthly numbers. Its beautiful pictures will educate the taste of the very young children, and these, with the sprightly discriptions will entertain and educate the minds and eyes of those older in years. Let the children have plenty of good literature, suited to their wants, and they will show increased intelligence in after years.

Hurd & Houghton of the *Riverside Press*, Cambridge, Mass., have made great improvements in their various editions of the works of Charles Dickens. These editions comprise the *Globe*, 15 vols., 12 mo.; *Riverside*, 28 vols., 8 vo.; *New Household*, 56 vols., 16 mo.; and now they are about to add the *Large Paper Edition*, 55 vols., 8 vo.; 550 steel plates, India proofs, and 15 wood-cut vignettes. The edition will be limited to one hundred sets. Price $5.00 per volume.

Oliver Optics Magazine, formerly called "Our Boys and Girls," has so far departed from its old character that it now announces itself a Magazine for *Old* and *Young*. It is still under the editorship of the popular writer, Wm. T. Adams, better known as Oliver Optic, who since its commencement, in 1867, has controlled its pages, and each year contributes two serial stories. Other writers of reputation—Elijah Kellogg, Sophie May, Amanda M. Douglass, Virginia F. Townsend—are engaged on its pages for 1874. Each subscriber is presented with the new pastelle picture, "The Coming Wave" the title of which has been suggested by the story of the same name by Oliver Optic, now being published in the magazine. It is profusely illustrated. It continues to be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., February 3, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 25
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	30
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	30
Beens ₰ bushel	2 50
Beef	4½@7
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₰ bushel on ear	60
Corn shelled	65
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 50
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	15
Dried Apples ₰ lb	7
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 60
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₰ ton	14 00
Lard ₰ lb new	11
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25
Oats	40
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	60
Plaster ₰ ton ground	13 00
Rags	2
Rye	70
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	1 75
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Beef cattle were dull this morning, but prices were without quotable change. Sales of fair and choice at 5½@7¾c, and common at 4@5c. Receipts 3000 head.

Sheep are inactive and prices have declined; sales of common and choice at 5@7¼c. Receipts, 12,000 head.

Hogs are inactive and higher; sales of corn fed at $8.50 @8.75. Receipts 5000 head.

PHIADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Bark moves slowly at $35 per ton for W. A. Hinchman, for quercitron.

Cloverseed is quiet and ranges from 7¼@8¼c. per pound. Timothy is firm at $3 50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 25.

The flour market is without special change, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5@5 50; extras at $6@6 50; Wisconsin extra family at $7@7 37½; Minnesota do. do. at $7.50@8.25; and fancy brands at $8.50@10.50, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4.75.

In the wheat market there is very little movement. Sales of red at $1.24@1.25; amber at $1.74@1.80; white at $1.85; and No. 1 spring at $1.60@1.62. Rye may be quoted at 90c. for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, with sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 79@81c. and white at 86@88c. Oats are selling at 60½@62c. for choice western white and 55@56c. for Pennsylvania do. In Barley and malt and no sales.

Whiskey is firm at 1.03 for western iron-bound.

Marriages.

JACKSON—FORREST, On the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Wilhelm, J. Chalmers Jackson, esq., of Huntingdon, to Miss Fannie C. Forrest, of Saulsburg.

CONRAD—NIECE.—On December 22d, at Patterson, by the Rev. Sherrard, Ira T. Conrad, of Huntingdon, to Lizzie L. Niece, of Mapleton.

WILSON—BOATE.—At the Coleman House, in Lewistown, on the 20th ult., by Rev. W. G. Furguson, Albert Wilson to Miss Louisa Boate, both of Huntingdon.

HENDERSON—CAMPBELL.—In Kishacoquillas Valley, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. M. Campbell, A. Henderson, of Huntingdon county, to Miss E. R. Campbell, of Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin, Pa.

SHOWALTER—PEIGHTAL.—At the residence of David Peightal, esq., by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. Anthony Showalter to Miss Maggie E. Peightal, both of Huntingdon.

ABBOTT—BUCHER.—On the 20th ult., by the Rev. M. L. Smith, Mr. W. K. Abbott, of Three Springs, to Miss Mary A. Bucher, of Shade Valley.

HYLE—COPENHAVER—On the 22d ult., by the same, Mr. John Hyle, of Carlisle, Pa., to Miss Mary C. Copenhaver, of Shirley township, this county, Pa.

GRUBE—BOOHER.—On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. Martin Grube, Supt. of Matilda Furnace, to Miss Amanda Booher, of Hill Valley, this county.

Deaths.

SHOEMAKER.—On the 25th ult., very suddenly, Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, of Oneida township, in the 75th year of her age.

The death of this estimable lady has cast a gloom over this community, where she was so well known, and so highly appreciated for her many good qualities. We deeply sympathize with her friends in their sudden bereavement.

YODER.—In Brady township, on Saturday, the 24th ult., Christian Yoder, aged about 57 years.

New To-Day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the HUNTINGDON COUNTY ALMS HOUSE, from December 4th, 1872, to December 2d, 1873, inclusive.

DR.

RECEIPTS.

To amount drawn from County Treasury on Orders	$11,484 83
To John Logan, Steward, for sundries detailed in his Account	141 90
	$11,626 73

CR.

EXPENDITURES.

FOR FARM.

By David Smith, wages as farmer	$347 99
A. C. Gray, for labor on farm	220 68
John P. Stewart, for one bay horse	120 00
M. H. Kyper, for one cow	32 50
A. Eberman, for fly nets and halter	13 00
Samuel Wilson, for burning lime	39 43
S. R. Douglass, for five bushels clover seed	20 00
Royer & Bewees, for 70 chestnut rails	3 50
Enoch Lutz, for 1½ bushels timothy seed	6 00
James Harper, for plow-irons	3 44
T. W. Montgomery, for combined reaper and mower	185 00
Miller, Barker & Co., for threshing machine and horse-power	141 00
William Piper, for harvesting	21 70
" " post fence	99 28
Thomas E. Orbison, for a ton of plaster	15 00
William Hawey, for wagon work	7 57
Thomas B. Landis, for smithing	9 60
Henry Myers, " "	100 51
William H. Harris, for wagon work	35 85
Harrison Shaver, for one cow	18 00
" " for harvesting 5½ days	8 25
Samuel Sharrer, for harvesting and threshing	13 50
C. M. Johnston, for 5½ days harvesting	8 25
John C. Pergrin, for 8 days harvesting	12 00
" " for 2 days threshing	2 60
" " for 1 day cutting corn	1 00
" " for mending shoes	1 60
David Zimmerman, for 1 day butchering	2 00
E. B. Harmony, for harness	10 34
Samuel Cooper, for fruit trees	4 00
E. A. Meyers, for killing two calves	1 00
do do for 25¼ lbs fresh fish	3 15
	$1,524 14

FOR PROVISIONS (MARKED P.)

By Lewis Bollinger, for 18 lb pork	2 25
Adam Heiffner, for 136 lb bacon, and 3 bushels of wheat	15 30
David McGarvey, for 202 lb of beef	12 12
James Smith, for 205 lb of pork	13 02
do do for Shoats (440 lb)	22 00
Geo. W. Whittaker, for 19 lb veal	1 90
W. L. Person, for 412 lb pork	26 78
James H. Park, for 204 lb shoulders	21 09
W. A. Fraker, for 20 bushels (Rose and Perless potatoes	25 00
Barton Green, for 35 bushels Garnet potatoes at 75 cents	26 25
Barton Green, for 40 bushels at 62½ cents	25 00
Joseph Miller, for 285 lb honey	8 55
William Lewis, for 6 lb Cheese	1 32
Robert Bigham, for 6 lb hops	2 40
Ephraim Eyler, for 10 bushels apples	10 00
Joel Isenberg, for 221 lb of pork, and 153 lb of beef	23 54
Isaac Book, for 617 lb of pork	46 10
Richard Ashman, for 1757 lb of pork	114 20
Adam Heeter, for 1288 lb of beef	77 28
Michael Kyper, for 151 lb of beef	10 57
John McCallister, for 719 lb beef	43 14
Robert Bigham, for 300 lb beef	18 00
Joseph Kough, for 75 lb beef	3 75
Samuel R. Douglass, for 280 lb beef	22 80
David Douglass, sen., for 62½ bushels new potatoes	6 50
David Douglass, sen., for 14 bushels ashes	1 75
do do 51 lb veal	4 59
do do 103 lb pork	7 20
do do 60 lb veal	5 40
do do 89 lb beef	8 00
do do 183 lb beef	11 28
do do 2 cords of wood	3 75
do do 592 lb of pork	38 48
do do 401 lb beef	24 06
David R. Douglass, sen., for 751 lb beef	51 21
E. A. Myers, for 71 lb veal, 99 lb beef and 10½ lb mutton	20 63
Kabis & Myres, for 781 lb beef	67 79
Geo. W. Withington, for 981 lb beef	69 02
John Jacobs, for 915 lb beef	78 65
do do one meat vessel	3 00
do do 40 lb ham	5 80
do do 14 lb pork	1 75
do do difference between bull and cow (trade)	12 00
Charles G. Baird, 310 lb pork	20 15
do do for hauling, &c	15 76
do do for salt	10 55
George W. Cornelius, for 99 lb beef	6 72
	$1,041 49

FOR MERCHANDISE (FILE M.)

By W. H. Brewster for merchandise	$999 78
W. A. Fraker, do	288 28
J. R. Carmon, do	314 80
W. H. Miller, do	53 92
O. Cunningham, do	55 00
J. B. Myton, do	42 05
J. H. Miller, do	25 10
Etnire & Foust, do	18 32
P. Bumbaugh & Co do	24 49
A. W. Gilleland, do	16 20
T. H. Adams, do	19 27
H. S. Smelker, do	46 85
T. E. Orbison, do	7 75
Barton Green, do	18 78
Denny & Co., do	18 65
John A. Kerr, do	2 31
Mosley, Metzler & Co. for tobacco	40 45
Cochran & Gillespie, do	49 32
R. F. Douglass, for clothing	190 85
F. D. Steeven, for hardware	57 89
	$2,810 77

FOR OUT-DOOR EXPENSES (FILE O. B.)

By John P. Stewart, (director for out-door services	153 69
Harris Richardson, (director for out-door services	225 09
M. H. Kyper, Director, for out door services	78 00
Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, amputating T. Richardson's foot and medical attendance	12 50
Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, for medical services to out-door paupers	30 00
Dr. M. B. Breneman, for medical services of pauper in Carbon township, 8 months and 28 days	37 18
Dr. J. F. Wilson, for medical services of paupers in Barree township	29 14
Dr. Duff, for medical services to paupers in Jackson township	28 33
Dr. H. Orlady, for medical services to paupers in Porter, &c	25 00
Dr. B. F. Green, for medical services to paupers in Clay and Springfield	33 32
Dr. Hill, for medical services to paupers in Upper West	12 50
Dr. W. H. Hinchman, for medical services to paupers in Cass and Tod	20 00
Dr. I. J. Meals, for medical services to paupers in Mapleton, Union and Brady townships (2 months)	5 00
Dr. I. J. Meals, for attending Geo. Sellers	14 00
do do for Jonathan Shaffer	4 32
do do for moving paupers	20 00
do do for Lewis Bumgardner	70 00
do do for Mrs. Scearist, Johnson and Shirley	20 00
Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie, for medical services to paupers in Franklin and Warriorsmark township, 6 months	22 25
Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie, for Dorsey Ward, medical services	8 00
Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie, for Thomas Kerlin, medical services	15 00
Dr. Geo. W. Thompson, services to paupers in Mount Union	25 00
Dr. Geo. W. Thompson, for assisting in amputating the foot of William Pierce	24 00
Drs. Thompson and M'Carthey, for medical services attending Rose Smith	17 50
Dr. S. L. M'Carthy, for attending C. Webb	25 00
do do for attending John Snack	12 00
Dr. J. A. Deaver, for attending Geo. Gill	25 00
Dr. John H. Wintrode, for attending John Long	5 00
Dr. S. Thompson, for medical services rendered C. DeArmit	208 50
Dr. J. F. Thompson, for medical services to W. Pierce	70 00
Dr. J. F. Thompson, for medical services to L. Bumgardner	78 75
Dr. W. M. Rhea, for medical services to Jos. Snyder	12 00
Dr. D. P. Miller, for medical services to Thos Richardson	28 50
Dr. D. P. Miller, for medical services to Mary Newman	42 75
Dr. D. P. Miller, for medical services to D. Creely	15 00
Dr. J. F. Flickinger, for medical services to D. Parsons	45 00
Dr. W. A. Hinchman, for medical services rendered Lewis Bumgardner	18 60
James Fleming, for keeping T. Donnely supper and breakfast	1 25
James Fleming, for keeping George Kulp 2 months	10 00
D. L. Wray, for keeping George Gill 5 months	50 00
Andrew Smith, for keeping E. Boblits 6 months	24 00
W. E. McMurtrie, for keeping Mrs. Ann Martin, 2 months	16 00
Henry & Co., for keeping Ghenet Wasing 8 months	40 00
David Long, for keeping Jane and Ellen Hardy, children, 2 months	16 00
T. Ewing, for keeping Daniel Kanowers 8 months	32 00
J. J. Reed, for keeping Christ Bordish and family 1 month	5 00
J. J. Reed, for mds. for Bordish and family	26 00
Homer Neice, for keeping B. Stehley 2 months	20 00
Peter Speck, for keeping E. Porter, 2 months	8 00
Henry Carbaugh, for keeping Sarah Carbaugh 10 months	40 00
George M. Park, for keeping Mrs. Bumgardner and 2 children	24 00
Geo. M. Park, for mds. for L. Bumgardner	52 88
James Henderson, for keeping Isaac Ashton 4 months	32 00
Mrs. Isaac Ashton, for keeping Isaac Ashton 8 months	64 00
W. P. Orbison, for keepin R. Sharer 1 year	96 00
Andrew Brumbaugh, for keeping Mary Lynn and family, 1 year	81 00
Andrew Brumbaugh, relief furnished George Lynn	3 00
A. R. Kough, for keeping T. Thornburg 6 months	24 00
Mrs. S. Murphy, for keeping C. Campbell 12 months	52 00
George Shultzbarger, for keeping Sarah Shultzbarger, 12 months	52 00
P. Brumbaugh, for keeping P. Diggins 1 year	96 00
P. Brumbaugh, for keeping B. C. Lytle's family 1 year	60 00
Martin Ittinger, for keeping Elizabeth

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

The Law of the Road.

The great leading rule is, that no one has the right to be in the middle of the road, except when no other person is present to claim his right to the use of one-half the highway; which claim he has precisely the same right to assert, when traveling in the direction, that he has when he meets another. This is the law of every State in the Union, and, so far as we are informed, of every civilized country; and all persons violating it are liable for all damages resulting from their conduct.

When teams meet, the American law is that each, turning to the right, shall give half the road. The custom and the law of England requires teams to turn to the *left*—as expressed in an old doggerel:

The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
In riding or driving along,
If you keep to the LEFT, you are sure to go right,
If you keep to the RIGHT, you go WRONG,

In passing, the party in front is required to turn to the left, so as to allow the person in the rear who is travelling at a more rapid rate, to pass by on his right.

Where teams approach at right angles, or intersecting roads, it is the duty of the party who, by turning to the right, would pass to the rear of the other team, to pull up and allow the other to pass.

A person with a light vehicle, meeting or desiring to pass heavily ladened teams, especially if the latter is going up a hill, will generally turn out, without requiring the man with the loaded wagon to give half the road; but the law imposes no such obligations in any case, and under all circumstances requires each party to give half the road, unless by some accident or some obstruction it is found impossible to do so.

If a party happens to be in the wrong place on the road or street, a party coming in collision with him, is not entitled to damages, if, by the use of ordinary and reasonable diligence, he could have avoided it.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Farm as an Asylum.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to create. All the trades rest at last on his primitive authority. He stands close to Nature; he obtains from the earth the bread; and the food, which was not, he causes to be. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on the possession and use of land. Men do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage, and feels that this is the original calling of his race, and he himself is only excused from it by some circumstances which made him delegate it for a time to other hands. If he had not some skill which recommends him to the farmer, some product for which the farmer gives corn, he must himself return into his due place among the planters. And the profession has in all eyes its ancient charms, as standing nearest to God, the first cause. Then the beauty of Nature, the tranquility and innocence of the country, his independence and pleasing arts, the care of bees, poultry, sheep, hogs, the dairy, the care of hay, of fruits, of orchards and forests, and the reaction of the workman in giving him strength and plain dignity, like the face and manners of Nature—all men acknowledge. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum, in case of a mischance, to hide their poverty, or as a solitude in case they do not succeed in society. And who knows how many glances of remorse are turned this way from the bankrupts of trade, mortified pleaders in courts and senates, or from the victims of idleness and pleasure.—*Emerson.*

Care of Trees.

Apple trees have a habit when old, of pushing out sappy shoots along the main branches. Those should be cut away in addition to a similar thinning as recommended for the pear.

Dwarf apples and dwarf pears should be examined now to see what the borer is doing for them. This is the time when they do the most destruction, as they bore down into the stem for winter protection.

A good top dressing with some kind of manure is very important for orchard trees, and the application ought to be made now, or as soon after as possible. It will not do much in the way of feeding the tree this winter, but by spring it will have perfectly incorporated itself with the soil, so that the roots will have it within easy reach the moment they enter their next season of activity. If we delay such an application till spring, the manure will not benefit the tree greatly until some time has elapsed after the application was made.

Almost any kind of fertilizer will be found of value as a top dressing for trees. Stable or barn yard manure is good, and if this is not convenient, mold scraped up in the woods will be found to answer a fair purpose. Hard wood ashes is excellent; and rotten wood is far better than no manure at all.

DOGGING STOCK.—Farmers, one and all, don't have a vicious, barking dog around your steers. A case has been under the writer's notice, all this year, of a man who prided himself on his ability to manage his swine and stock with two curs that were not worth the powder to shoot them with. What was the consequence? The sows all had dead pigs; the cows in some instances aborted their calves, or became so unmanageable as to be obliged to have their legs tied at milking time. If ever a horse gets loose, it remains so until tired down; the whole thing making every one on the farm grow cross and sour tempered; the men swearing and the women pouting.—Remember, the cow and horse are quiet, confiding animals, but get shy and vicious if any mangy mongrel is allowed to dog them home and dog them away, and here and there. Show an intelligent man another man's cows, and he will very soon show you the man's temper.—*Western Rural.*

IF you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water; if the butts turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!

TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stimulating into the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmons' Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 3.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Potterville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.

Jan.14,1874-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.			
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN			HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M	
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 59	
5 14	3 05	11 40	10 50		Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53	
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47	
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	L. 40	
5 40	3 25	12 10	11 50		Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 28	
6 03	3 49	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16	
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09	
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04	
6 32	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 49	3 31	10 54	
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49	
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 20	3 13	10 42	
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37	
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35	
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M	

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 A. M. and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 A. M.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 A. M.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 A. M.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.

Aug.20,1873.

Prospectuses.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

MESSRS. JAMES SUTTON & Co.

Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of al this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."

TERMS:

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
Nov.12,73.] 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING.

In extra Cloth, per vol.	$5.00
In Library Leather, per vol.	6.00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol.	7.00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol.	8.00
In full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.	10.00
In full Russia, per vol.	10.00

Three volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-Class Canvassing Agents Wanted. Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nov.12,73.] 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y

Miscellaneous.

CRUMBS
Are a modern stove polish far better than any other in existence. OF Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
COMFORT
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing
COMFORT
furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved
COMFORT
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, OF in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.
COMFORT
Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Bluing, free of cost.
Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [Nov.12,'73-con. 3mos.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL.
Only $2.00 a year.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Fifth and Washington Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

—:o:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprieter of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.

UNION SPOKE WORKS,

S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Send for Price List.

July16,1873-1y.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

[aug.-7-73] H. McMANIGILL.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING
Go to the JOURNAL Office.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (*at our own expense.*) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

no15

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {B. F. ISENBERG, J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. CORBIN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicals, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Oct.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubucular deposite) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by JOHN REED & SONS.
Oct.8,1873.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are plesant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It cests but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'oil Address, and the medicine, with advice from MY follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

Miscellaneous.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION!

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the REL